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The Atlantic Coast Navy Yards.

Secretary MEYER's recommendation made to the House Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department, that only three yards on the Atlantic coast be retained, is at variance with an opinion expressed in his annual report last December. He then said:

"The situation on the Atlantic coast as to navy yards is a somewhat difficult one. Undoubtedly there are a greater number of first class navy yards than should be required for the efficient care of the fleet, including the auxiliaries and smaller vessels. As the Portsmouth, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk yards have accessible docks necessary for the battleship fleet and efficient plants for repairs, it seems hardly advisable to give any of them up, especially as it will be possible and necessary on account of the dry docks to take advantage of their facilities in the most economical manner."

If Congress should agree with Secretary MEYER that three first class yards on the Atlantic coast would be adequate for the purposes of the navy, Portsmouth, because of its proximity to Boston and its lesser value, would be at once struck from the list. New York would be of course be retained.

The strategic considerations in the case of Norfolk, situated inside of Hampton Roads and commanding Chesapeake Bay and the approach to Washington, are so very strong that we do not see how it could be dispensed with. The selection of a third first class navy yard would lie between Philadelphia and Boston. As a repair yard in close touch with the coal fields and some of the greatest foundries in the country Philadelphia has claims that must have a hearing, but its strategic importance is inconsiderable. Is New England entitled to a first class navy yard? There can be no doubt that the answer of New England would be. It has an extensive coast line and large commercial interests; moreover, it is a valuable recruiting ground of seamen. New England should not have to depend upon New York as the most northern navy yard and station.

It may be assumed that if there were no base for a fleet on the New England coast, a European enemy possessing a powerful fleet would be likely to take advantage of its defenceless condition. We are inclined to think that the claims of Boston are superior and that it would not go into retirement without a spirited protest. It must be remembered that the completion of the Cape Cod Canal will add greatly to the importance of the Boston navy yard. Through this inland waterway cruisers and gunboats and destroyers could be despatched to protect New Bedford, Newport and Providence and patrol the Sound.

The country is in sympathy, if the politicians are not, with Secretary MEYER's programme to reduce the number of navy yards and naval stations and thus increase efficiency as well as effect economies, but he will have some difficulty in convincing Congress that the number of first class yards on the Atlantic coast should be reduced to three.

More Wicked Election Officers.

In the recount of the vote for Mayor in this town in 1905 the totals reached by the election officers were confirmed and vindicated. For months these men had been assailed as incompetent, inefficient and corrupt, creatures of the bosses, unable to count accurately, and generally unfit to perform the important duties laid on them by law. The Justice of the Supreme Court who conducted the recount took particular pains to declare that the original figures were entirely trustworthy and that the changes in totals resulting from the reexamination of the ballots were only such as must be expected. So the New York city election officers were sent off with a good reputation.

The same story had previously been told in the investigation by Congress of contested elections in Chicago. Now the election officers of Bayonne, N. J., a State that has recently acquired the blessing of a new, intricate and difficult election law, have had their work submitted to examination by the courts, with the result that their accuracy and honesty have been completely established. The court added three votes to the negative score on the commission government proposal, increasing the majority against it from two to five. This is particularly interesting because these election officers were selected under the old system, without civil service examination, and were supposedly the tools of the politicians who opposed the commission plan. Yet the court finds that if any error was committed, any fraud was tried, it was against the bosses and in favor of the reform.

This week New Jersey has been ex-

amining applicants for the jobs of election officers, and the new dispensation, which is to wipe out all the alleged deficiencies of the old, begins active operation. The Governor has had his way and enacted an election law that nobody understands. As the examiners are at work, it is not inappropriate that there should be within the State itself an index of the humbug with which the reformers have misled the public on this subject.

A Substitute Definition.

Several days ago in discussing certain legislative conditions, we ventured to define a "ripper bill" as any measure passed by a Democratic Legislature which disturbs the incumbency of a Republican officeholder. Strangely enough, this definition does not satisfy the Hon. WILLIAM BARNES, Jr., who in the Albany Evening Journal proposes this substitute:

"A 'ripper bill' is any measure designed to change an existing and satisfactory order of affairs for the sole purpose of gaining partisan advantage for the Democratic party, or more particularly for the Tammany organization, even though public interests are detrimentally affected thereby."

But what's the real difference? "An existing and satisfactory order of affairs," as Mr. BARNES would be the first to concede, is a public service wholly administered by Republicans. Given that, naturally any attempt to modify perfection would be "detrimentally affect public interests."

We are willing to agree with Mr. BARNES that every diversion of a public salary from a Republican to a Democratic pocket is an injury to the whole community, while the substitution of a Democratic for a Republican official, a Highway Commissioner, for example, would be a public calamity. But conceding this, it is outside the bounds of reasonable modesty to maintain that our definition states the case without the qualifications which weaken that of Mr. BARNES.

By the way, it is natural to wonder what would be the Hon. CHARLES F. MURPHY's conception of an "existing and satisfactory order of affairs," since it is clear that he too is striving toward a similar ideal.

"A Yearling."

In the Senate Friday the Hon. FRANCIS E. WARREN of Wyoming made these irrelevant remarks about a masterpiece of modern glossology and etymology, Report No. 45, House of Representatives, Sixty-second Congress, first session:

"I have before me the Underwood glossary, something more recent than the dictionary, more ably edited than the dictionary, in which more people are interested; and they have given us definitions which are evidently intended to be final. I do not believe that these definitions will add very much to the hilarity of these sheep growers and the farmers who have been struggling along under the fear of free wool and selling their wool for one half or two thirds price for the last year. I do not think it will make them very happy to read the definitions and to find that at one fell swoop all of the sheep of the United States have been unsexed after their first year's shearing, and that thereafter, no matter what they were at birth, they become members of the male sex—all of the sheep of the world, in fact, according to this glossary."

"I do not anticipate that it will add even to the pleasure of the ancient ewe sheep that have every year borne their lambs, sometimes one at a time, sometimes twins, and sometimes triplets, to find that they are now wether sheep, male sheep, because they have passed beyond their first year, for here we have it (reading from House Report No. 45):

"Wether—A sheep after the first shearing."

Statesmen may pull one another's wool as much as they please, but they should get together on the pure, cool height of philology. Mr. UNDERWOOD's Dr. Murray was illuminated by a truth which transcends Schedule K as much as Aries, from his old corner betwixt the Fish and the Bull, transcends the obscure hydraulic ram. The word "wether," the Century Dictionary tells us, is "literally a yearling," connected with Sanskrit "vatsara" and Greek "etes," a year, Latin vetus, aged, old. See "veal" and "veteran."

Veal and veteran! Both to be found in the Senate. The Senator from Wyoming, who seems to have but an imperfect apprehension of the meaning, as he has none of the origin, of wether, continues to jeer:

"When we assure the dear farmers that a lamb born a ewe becomes transfused at her first shearing, and thereupon remains a wether—a male sheep—it may add to the gayer of nations, but I fear the farmer will whistle and quail that old witticism. It is better not to know so much than to know so much that isn't so."

Sir William Osler, Bart.

Among the coronation honors bestowed by King GEORGE, none will interest Americans more than the distinction awarded to Dr. WILLIAM OSLER, a native of Canada, formerly professor at the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore and now Regius professor of medicine at Oxford. When Dr. OSLER went to Oxford a few years ago, no man in this country stood higher as a practitioner of medicine, pure and simple. It was difficult to perceive what he could gain professionally by going to England. He enjoyed a worldwide distinction as a practitioner and consultant. His critics could find no explanation except that he was going to Britain after a title, that being the only professional reward that had hitherto been denied him in this country.

Many medical men have been baronets, but none was ever admitted to the peerage until LISTER, the founder of antiseptic surgery, was made a baron under the title of Lord LISTER in 1902. Last year a second medical peer was created, Sir BALTHAZAR WALTER FOSTER, M. D., becoming Baron ILLERSTON. Now the way to the House of Lords has thus been opened to physicians and surgeons, it may well happen that

one of these days the London Gazette will announce that a patent of baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has been granted to Sir WILLIAM OSLER, Bart., under the title of Lord OSLER.

An Great.

Not a note, not a croak, not a peep, has come out of the North Carolina poetry preserve and vivarium since we took the Hon. ANACREON CLIFFORD HAWES of New Bedford, Mass., by the lily hand and sleeve of cloth of gold and conducted him to the throne of song. Nor is the spell laid on North Carolina alone. Not a confounded poet shows his feet anywhere. Not SAMBO BOWLES in the meads of Agawam, not J. BYRON ELMORE in the fastnesses of Alamo. Sole sitting, incomparable, ANACREON of Acushnet rules the world of rhyme and rhythm. The New Bedford Standard, his privileged medium, prints his culminated and supreme work, "Whitman," all dulcivocal, all saccharifluous, all mellifluous:

"When WHITMAN wrote his poems he was scorned at
By the world (the world does not understand
The soul of the Poet and EMBROW asked or
Suggested to him to eliminate
Or expunge certain thoughts; but he said to
him: 'nay! nay!' He knew. He would not tread
upon."

A path another had gone over—and TANNYSON
Loved him for that, and invited him to visit
At Chesham—was it at Tunbridge? And
All the world will admire him for that sometime.
He would not be like LONGFELLOW or T. W.
OR BRYANT or SARGENT or SHELLEY or VIRGIL,
OR TANNYSON or BROWNING; and I am glad
That he was my countryman, and so will
You as time runs on. He would be different
Than anything that had gone before, and so,
Also, same and so, also, original.
He did not invite as HOWARD did, nor
Have the invasion of MILTON but could be
Broader than both, for he dwelt in an later
Day; and so amid finer gentility:
And, also, amid a more intellectual
Period when the strides of progress are majestic.
And, also, as eclectic. He had the
Essence that goes straight to the essence, and
Is known of angels and not of men."

Not TRACEL, nor WALT himself, could
So sing the Camden bard:

"He was seemingly omniscient in the
Affairs of men the world progress to voice
Full octave, for the poetic is ever the
Forerunner of change and never the thin
Filaments of anything. His horizon
Ever broadening, so that he beheld ever
Fainter sides with the processes of time.
Youth is all glorious he held, but old age
Himself of life of study course bath in
It more divine for its experience that
Instructs along the sure foot of dials and paths.
Upending towards the higher goal; where gods
Contented are and souls are tranquil.
He reared a plinth on which stands fair America,
Needing no aid of other nations of the
Earth, but her own integrity and noble zeal.
He found new gods in this great quickening nation,
Explored the natural resources, and her
Thriving industries. A certain thrift he
Felt of the soul's real, and it was
Easy for him to look toward the needs of
The body, for he held that which is transient
To the soul, for such an one doth receive
Some subtle gift and virtue from heaven,
Invincible to mortal eye. He was an great."

He was an great, but the Acushnet
Anacreon is an greater.

With the suppression of the House of
Lords impending as soon as the coronation
festivities are over, the creation of new
peers seems rather odd. These gathered
in at the eleventh hour may not mind if
the deluge comes after them. In the selection
the Crown, which has scrupulously
ignored the differences between the two
houses, seems to have imposed its wishes
on the Government, for it is impossible
to attach political significance to the new
creations.

It seems like irony to extinguish under
a new title the distinguished politician on
whom GLOUCESTER'S mantle fell, but who
since he took up his "lone furrow" has
been content to scold both parties alike.
We fear that Lord ROSBURY disappears
for good in the Earl of MIDLOTHIAN.

If it is settled that little General CASTRO
is not to be the Consul-General, it
becomes the State Department's duty to
track him to his hiding place. There is
reason to fear that in the fluster over the
Italian naval tramp the diplomatic service
has lost the scent. If the General is de-
termined to set foot on his native soil and
conspire against the Government much
valuable time has been lost in assuming
that he was cruising about the West In-
dies on a mysterious craft flying the Ger-
man flag. If he should escape surveillance
for another fortnight he may turn up some
fine morning in historic Calabozo with a
standard, a war chest and a following,
ready to march on the capital.

A Baccalaureate Sermon.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Although
President Hadley took to his text "Fight the
good fight of faith; lay hold on eternal life,"
his baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class
of Yale on Sunday last was an address
to the fight that Dr. Hadley apparently believes
is the fight for material prosperity in this life
rather than by constantly ignoring the valu-
able things of this world in development of the
spiritual being which is the obvious meaning of
the text in the use of the word "fight" to fight
against worldly things, advancement, prosperity,
ambition or anything that takes your mind from
spiritual development in preparation of the life
to come in order that you may "lay hold on eternal
life."

Many of Dr. Hadley's suggestions the philo-
sophical agnostic will agree with, but they place
the life on earth above the life to come and are
therefore diametrically opposed to the text and
the Christian faith, as is also this statement made
by Dr. Hadley: "You have lived among men in
whom the spirit of selfishness is strong; you
have seen the man who rises by his own power
down." Hate has no place in the Christian life.
JAMES D. DREWELL, Jr.
NEW HAVEN, June 20.

When Peffer Was Tempted.

From the Kansas City City Journal.
Kansas people may not believe it, but Senator
W. A. Peffer once threatened to cut off his whiskers.
And the threat was made while he represented
the State in the Senate.
Two men were riding in an elevator in the
Senate dome of the Capitol building at Washington.
One was a warm friend of Peffer. The other
just knew him by sight. They began to talk
of Peffer. The man who had had a personal ac-
quaintance with Peffer remarked that the long
whiskered Senator was not conducting himself
in a manner consistent with a prohibition State.
"What do you mean?" asked the other. In sur-
prise.

"Simply that Peffer drinks," said the man.
"I saw him take a nip at a hotel bar myself to day."
The friend challenged the statement, but the
man stood pat. He was absolutely sure of it.
Finally the friend went to Peffer and said:
"Senator, I defended you against a serious charge
a few minutes ago and now I want you to tell me
the truth. I challenge the statement of a man
who said he saw you take a drink of liquor to day."
The Senator shrugged his shoulders, looked
sorrowfully down at his long whiskers and re-
marked: "Colonel F. Manning must either cut
off his whiskers or I'll cut out of him."
Colonel Manning dropped him.

THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM.

Director Edward Robinson has some interesting things to say in the June Bulletin of the statuette of Hermarchos purchased by the Metropolitan Museum last year out of the income of the Rogers Fund. This bronze statuette he declares is a most remarkable example of Greek portraiture, and will easily rank as the finest Greek portrait upon a small scale known at the present time. The work of cleaning and repairing the figure has delayed its exhibition until recently, but it may now be seen in Gallery 10 of the first floor. It represents an old bearded man standing in a thoughtful attitude, the head bent and turned somewhat to one side. He wears a large mantle and sandals. The mantle has fallen from both shoulders to below the breast and is draped loosely about the figure. The right arm hangs easily at the side, slightly away from the body, while the left is bent sharply at the elbow to catch the folds of the drapery, one end of which is clutched in the hand. But perhaps what first impresses the spectator is the curious and interesting mixture of realism and idealism with which the subject has been treated. Not only are the features strikingly individual, but this quality is even more strongly marked in the modelling of the body. In depicting the upper part of it the sculptor has evidently sought an opportunity of representing the fall of shrunken muscles of old age, and he has not spared the well rounded lines of the paunch. In these respects he has undoubtedly reproduced his subject precisely as he saw him. Yet he has done this without the slightest tendency toward either caricature or exaggeration. It is old age without decrepitude; there is no diminution of intellectual force in the features, and the bearing of the figure is still full of dignity. This latter effect is produced not only in the pose but also by the few simple sweeping lines with which the folds of the mantle are rendered. In studying the drapery it is particularly interesting to note the skill with which the curves of the abdomen are softened by the two folds which cross it. The general treatment of the figure is so strongly suggestive of sculpture upon a large scale that one who had not seen the statuette might suppose the photograph to be that of a full sized statue.

The identification of the subject is made possible by the close resemblance of the head to a small bronze bust from Herculaneum in the Museum of Naples, which is inscribed with the name of the philosopher Hermarchos. Each has the same shape of skull, the same projections over the eyebrows, the long, thin nose, with high bridge and pointed tip; the flat ears, with large pendant lobes, and the same type of mouth, and in both the hair grows in the same manner across the forehead. Of the personality of Hermarchos we have little information, the principal fact that is known about him being that he was a disciple of Epicurus, whom he succeeded as head of the Epicurean school on the death of its founder, B. C. 270. For a time he had considerable vogue, but none of his writings survives. His reputation among his contemporaries is attested by the fact that a number of his portraits are still extant, mostly life size busts, which are identified by their resemblance to the inscribed bust at Naples. The one date we have regarding his life is of great importance in connection with the newly acquired statuette, because it enables us to place the statuette in time near the statue it most resembles in style, that is, the famous portrait of Demosthenes in the Vatican, which shows the same realistic treatment of the nude, combined with a dignified simplicity in the conception of the whole. The Demosthenes is generally believed to be the copy of a lost work in bronze which was made by the sculptor Polykemos about the year 280 B. C., and if we assume that the statuette represented Hermarchos at the time when he became the head of the Epicurean school it would place the creation of the two works within a few years of each other, just as we should be led to do from the analogies between them.

The statuette was originally mounted upon a bronze Ionic column, of which only the capital and the corner of the shaft are left. The latter, which consists of a bronze rod nine and three-quarter inches long and roughly rounded, is of interest for two reasons: first, because it gives us the approximate height of the column; and secondly, because it shows that the shaft itself must have been of this bronze, too light to carry the weight of the figure without being strengthened inside, a fact that probably accounts for its disappearance. An ebonyized wooden shaft and base have been supplied in its place, giving as nearly as possible the original proportions, in order that the relation of the statuette to its pedestal might be preserved. The column is an excellent example of the work of the school in the sixth and fifth centuries B. C., and again in Roman times, but examples of it in the period between are extremely rare, if indeed this one is not unique.

The capital is intact, the casting being as thick as that of the figure. The three moldings of its abacus, or upper part, are decorated respectively with the bead, the egg and dart, and the leaf and dart patterns in relief, while the volutes are of simple type, in flat relief, with a flower between them. From the volutes four long bronze loops were suspended, two of which survive; and if we may judge from the analogy of both earlier and later examples of smaller column pedestals, the loops were intended to carry garlands or fillets which were hung over votive statues upon festive occasions.

The height of the statuette alone is 10 1/2 inches, and the total height of the column as restored is 12 1/2 inches. Its provenance and history could not be learned from its former owner. When it was acquired by the Metropolitan Museum both feet had been broken off from the figure, the right at the ankle and the left at the point where the leg, with the fold of drapery attached to it, joins the mantle. These breaks were of ancient date, as the fractures were coated with the same patina with which the rest of the surface was covered. The feet also could be no question that they belonged together, as the outline of each foot on the upper surface of the capital and the foot and outline fitted exactly. The patina of both figure and capital was of rusty green, which fortunately had not corroded the surface to any appreciable extent, though it did obscure many of the finer details of the modelling. To bring these out again the whole surface has been skillfully cleaned by M. André of Paris without serious loss to the effect of the color.

The museum has also acquired by purchase a small painting representing the Resurrection, by the Umbrian master Perugino. It is a part of a prodella, the other panels of which, "The Nativity," "The Baptism," "Christ and the Woman of Samaria," and "Noli me Tangere" are now in the possession of Mr. Martin Bryson of Chicago. Curator of paintings Bryson Burroughs says that these pictures

were formerly in the Barker collection, dated 1874, from which the National Gallery acquired several important works. In 1892 these prodella were exhibited in the Old Masters Exhibition in Burlington House, at which time they belonged to the Earl of Dudley. Of what altar piece they formed a part is not known. The museum picture is painted on a panel 10 1/2 inches by 18 inches wide. Christ holding a banner stands on an uncovered sarcophagus in the centre, about which are four watchers, three asleep and one who "starts away in fright." The banner and the drapery on the figure of Christ are red, and red occurs in the costumes of each of the soldiers. There is a landscape of much beauty.

The poses in the "Resurrection" are similar to others in Perugino's pictures. No master was more economical in novelties than he. Figures and groups he represents many times with little or no variation in his method and attitude of mind, admitted to an extent that occurs but seldom in the history of the Renaissance. Each of his figures is isolated, and unless the child happens to sit on his mother's knee one rarely touches another. His one expression is peace and calmness, no matter what the subject. The saints in his "Crucifixion" are only pensive, and they seldom look at the Christ. Nor do the adoring angels pay any particular attention to the Madonna, and she is as impersonal as they, without a touch of humanity. In one of his pictures St. Bernard raises his hand in mild astonishment as the Virgin appears to him, but generally his people are dreamy and withdrawn from actuality.

The figure of Christ in the museum picture occurs in other of Perugino's works, in his "Descent" at Borgo San Sepolcro, and in an altarpiece at San Sepolcro, and in all of these the figure is still full of dignity. This latter effect is produced not only in the pose but also by the few simple sweeping lines with which the folds of the mantle are rendered. In studying the drapery it is particularly interesting to note the skill with which the curves of the abdomen are softened by the two folds which cross it. The general treatment of the figure is so strongly suggestive of sculpture upon a large scale that one who had not seen the statuette might suppose the photograph to be that of a full sized statue.

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The poses in the "Resurrection" are similar to others in Perugino's pictures. No master was more economical in novelties than he. Figures and groups he represents many times with little or no variation in his method and attitude of mind, admitted to an extent that occurs but seldom in the history of the Renaissance. Each of his figures is isolated, and unless the child happens to sit on his mother's knee one rarely touches another. His one expression is peace and calmness, no matter what the subject. The saints in his "Crucifixion" are only pensive, and they seldom look at the Christ. Nor do the adoring angels pay any particular attention to the Madonna, and she is as impersonal as they, without a touch of humanity. In one of his pictures St. Bernard raises his hand in mild astonishment as the Virgin appears to him, but generally his people are dreamy and withdrawn from actuality.

The figure of Christ in the museum picture occurs in other of Perugino's works, in his "Descent" at Borgo San Sepolcro, and in an altarpiece at San Sepolcro, and in all of these the figure is still full of dignity. This latter effect is produced not only in the pose but also by the few simple sweeping lines with which the folds of the mantle are rendered. In studying the drapery it is particularly interesting to note the skill with which the curves of the abdomen are softened by the two folds which cross it. The general treatment of the figure is so strongly suggestive of sculpture upon a large scale that one who had not seen the statuette might suppose the photograph to be that of a full sized statue.

The identification of the subject is made possible by the close resemblance of the head to a small bronze bust from Herculaneum in the Museum of Naples, which is inscribed with the name of the philosopher Hermarchos. Each has the same shape of skull, the same projections over the eyebrows, the long, thin nose, with high bridge and pointed tip; the flat ears, with large pendant lobes, and the same type of mouth, and in both the hair grows in the same manner across the forehead. Of the personality of Hermarchos we have little information, the principal fact that is known about him being that he was a disciple of Epicurus, whom he succeeded as head of the Epicurean school on the death of its founder, B. C. 270. For a time he had considerable vogue, but none of his writings survives. His reputation among his contemporaries is attested by the fact that a number of his portraits are still extant, mostly life size busts, which are identified by their resemblance to the inscribed bust at Naples. The one date we have regarding his life is of great importance in connection with the newly acquired statuette, because it enables us to place the statuette in time near the statue it most resembles in style, that is, the famous portrait of Demosthenes in the Vatican, which shows the same realistic treatment of the nude, combined with a dignified simplicity in the conception of the whole. The Demosthenes is generally believed to be the copy of a lost work in bronze which was made by the sculptor Polykemos about the year 280 B. C., and if we assume that the statuette represented Hermarchos at the time when he became the head of the Epicurean school it would place the creation of the two works within a few years of each other, just as we should be led to do from the analogies between them.

DIRECT LEGISLATION.

Some Tarnishes on the Golden Picture Drawn by Jack Bourne.

Our own Jonathan is a bit to the front in the infallibility of the Oregon application of the initiative and referendum. He does not allow mere facts to stand in the way. In a letter to G. W. P. Hunt, president of the Arizona constitutional convention, he says:

"The action of your people was guided largely by the experience of the people of Oregon, who have now enjoyed popular government for eight years. You are not to be misled by the publicity, for in the past eight years the people of Oregon have voted upon a total of sixty-four measures submitted to popular vote and have not made a single mistake, while they have in numerous instances secured advanced legislation which they could not secure from the Legislature, and have defeated a number of unwise acts passed by the Legislature."

Not a single mistake! How about the little Columbia River fishing bills, both of which were adopted, and which tied up the industry completely? Both parties to the controversy appealed to the Legislature? That body, despised by the Bourne crowd, passed a bill which cut the tangle, satisfied the demands of both factions and put the fishing industry on a living basis.

At the last election an initiative and referendum passed which forbade all fishing in Rogue River except with hook and line. The bill put out of business a cannery which desired only to pack kinds of salmon not desired by anglers, who promoted the bill. The Legislature amended the initiative bill by passing a measure which gave each party what it wanted and left everybody satisfied. The cannery could have been operated, and the fish sought by the anglers would have been protected. But Governor West, believing any bill passed by the initiative to be sacred from the unwholesome hands of the Legislature, vetoed the amendment.

Then there was the single tax amendment. It looked so innocent—just a little bill to repeal the poll tax. Everybody was in favor of that. He would pay protective tariff on his goods, but he would not pay a measure which gave each party what it wanted and left everybody satisfied. The cannery could have been operated, and the fish sought by the anglers would have been protected. But Governor West, believing any bill passed by the initiative to be sacred from the unwholesome hands of the Legislature, vetoed the amendment.

It is now proposed to invoke the referendum on the question of whether the State University, and whether the appropriations are eventually sustained or not, improvement will be suspended until the vote is taken, and additional expense will be incurred. This mischief may result in face of the fact that the referendum petitions are deeply tainted with forgery.

The Hon. Woodrow Wilson's Borrowed "Greatest Question."

"From the Springfield Republican."
This "money monopoly" is no other creature apparently than the "money power" which was made more familiar to the country in word than in reality back in the days of the Western Frontiers. It is a Government error Wilson offers as an illustration of identification if not in nomenclature, it is money power or money monopoly is evidently a monopoly of credit rather than a monopoly of production or wealth. It is not, as he says, a banking and not an industrial or trading or money ownership monopoly.

Is the control of credit in this nation "dangerously concentrated," or is the great monopoly in this country a money or credit monopoly? Perhaps there is undue concentration of credit, but there is also a concentration of an independent banking system as opposed to a branch bank and a central bank system. We talk of it as representative of a great division in and competition of credit policy, and at this very moment we are contemplating the reconstruction of the Federal Reserve Bank, and in no way destroy this vast division of the country's banking power among widely distributed and competing units. There are over 7,000 national banks scattered over the country, and each is comparatively independent of that of any other. We have double that number of State commercial banks and trust